# THE WALWORTH MURDER.

Third Day of the Trial--Prospect of a Speedy Close.

PROSECUTION RESTS. THE

Opening for the Defence-Eloquent Address to the Jury.

#### SUMMING UP TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the third day of the trial of young Walworth, under indictment for the killing of his father by shooting him in the Sturtevant house, in this city, an occurrence which has excited the public mind more than any other for years. It would be wrong to write "similar" in the usual style of reference to murder trials in this city, for the common heading, "nomicide," has in this case to give place to "parricide"-the terrible position in which the prisoner has placed himself at the bar of common justice. No trial of the sort, with its extraordinary surroundings, has ever advanced with the rapidity that this has done. Only three days have elapsed since the prisoner was put upon his delence, and in that time a full jury has been sworn to try the case, the prosecution exhausted testimony, counsel for the defence opened with a long and eloquent speech, and today, in all likelihood, the defence will close, and to-morrow this, one of the causes selebres of the period, will be a thing of record. There was an unusual rush for seats at the opening of the Court yesterday; but, with the special instructions given and the rather unusual obedience given to them, perfect order and quiet was observed during the proceedings. The prisoner was brought in, in custody of the Sheriff's deputies, at half-past ten, at which time his counsel and the walworth was exceedingly self-collected during the day, but nothing of the bravado or the reckless criminal, who lancies he has "done the State some service." is manifested in his appearance or demeanor. He has a very composed order of features, and in his calm and quiescent exterior none would ever suppose that a passion so terrible as instigated a father's murder ever had a moment's ession of him. His mother, deeply veiled and clad in mourning, sat beside him during the day. His grandmother and several other ladies, also in mourning, were present and seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Rollins, Assistant District Attorney, presented the case for the prosecution, addressing the jury at considerable length, and minutely detailing all the circumstances of the shooting, as he in-tended to prove by the testimony. After an allusion to the extraordinary features of the case itself and the extraordinary reappearance of Mr. Charles O'Conor as counsel in this, the first criminal case for many years in which he has taken part, for the defence, he proceeded to sketch the circumstances preceding the case—the coming of the young man to the Sturtevant House, his assignment to man to the Sturtevant House, his assignment to room No. 227, the situation of that room, the note the prisoner wrote to his father, the father's visit to him, and the little incidents preceding the entrance of the father into his son's room, and then to the father was found with four distance of the father was found with four distinct wounds, dead, his blood scattered on the floor and walls. What happened in those five minutes was to be investigated. A Mr. Moorbead occupied No. 266, he heard a shot and a cry of murder, and like a hand-clap a second shot and another cry of murder, and another shot and three steps. All was over before he could get his clothes on. Mr. Hebert, of room No. 268, was awakened and rang the bell furiously. Mr. Doointie, the steward, heard the firing, and fixed the time at twenty-one minutes past six o'clock A. M. The prisoner walked down and told Mr. Barrett, the clerk of the hotel, "I have killed my father; send for an officer." He sent a telegram announcing the fact. He went and gave himself up and announced that he had killed his father. He told the sergeant he came here to do it. He tent another telegram announcing the fact. He made a statement to the Coroner, partly read from a paper, in which he claimed to have committed no crime, yet avowed the killing of his father. The prosecution claimed that this was a case of clear and deliberate murder. It was the first indictment under the new act which added "deliberate and" before the word "premeditated," so as to read "when perpetrated with a deliberate and premeditated litent to kill." Yet this came within it. There was the preparation beforehand, the bringing of his father to the dealt-trap, the lack of any exciting cause, the absence of passion shown by his cool payment of the bill at the hotel, by his writing and payment of the telegram, by his cool payment of the prisoner's grandfather, Chancelor Walworth, to the terrible character of the crime of particide. He room No. 267, the situation of that room, the note up. He alluded to the great lame of the prisoner's grandiather, Chancellor Walworth, to the
terrible character of the crime of particide. He
warned them, however, that in this case they
must consider it simply as a trial for murder, and
the relationship must be considered by them
merely as bearing on the motive. He could not in
the opening anticipate the defence, but they might
hear of an insulted mother and a bad lather, but
those they must not take as excuses for this crime.
The prisoner had not seen his father since the Fall;
the only words the father said in this interview
was, "I promise." It was not for the son to set
himself up as arbiter, judge and executioner between his parents. He warned the jury against
sentimentality. He reminded them that their
weakness was the encouragement of crime, and
they could only deserve praise by daring to speak
the whole truth from their box, regardless of consequences.

sentimentality. He reminded them that their weakness was the encouragement of crime, and they could only deserve praise by daring to speak the whole truth from their box, regardiess of consequences.

Mrs. Elza Simms was the first witness. She testified—I we on Fretch avene, between Fitty fourth and Fitty-fitth streets, Traces and an according to the control of the 2d of June, about three 3d of June; he was not in and I so told him; he said, "Tell Mr. Walworth to come to the Sturtevant house, his son wants to see ifm;" I saked him if he was his son; he said, "Yee;" I told him he had better write a note and I would give it to him; he wrote a note and I put it on Mr. Walworth atter! put the note on his table; the prisoner had on a light overcoat and was cool and polite.

Hooper C. Barrett, clerk of the Sturtevant House, testified;—I had known the prisoner at Saratoga; I saw him on the 2d of June; he wanted a room and dinner; i sent him up to No. 207; I talked with him about Saratoga affairs; no allusion was made to his father or his purpose in coming; about an hour later he came down and went out; when he came in he asked me to take dinner with him; I saw him again about seven P. M.; I was at the counter; we took supper together at eight o'clock; his manner was his usual manner as I had known it at Saratoga; I next saw him at hali-past six next morning; he came to the cashier's desk and said,

'Said, "You don't mean to say that;' he said, "Yes, I shot him four times, get a policeman;" I sent a boy out to get a policeman; he didn't find one, and I telegraphed for one to the district telegrap

hot dressed;" I went down and tout them the gentleman would be down in a few minutes; I waited some time; the bell of No. 267 rang; then I went up and I knocked; Mr. Waiworth said, "Come in;" I went in; he was sitting by the window and said, "Show the gentleman up;" I went down and showed Mr. Walworth up: the prisoner was still sitting by the window; I didn't see the prisoner rise; I saw Mr. Walworth step to the corner of the bedstead and I turned and what out; I saw the prisoner again in not less than five or more than ten minutes after; he was coming down stairs, not very fast but lively; he went up to Mr. Barrett; I did not hear what was said by him; Mr. Barrett asked me to go for an officer; I went up and down the street a little way, but couldn't find any, so I came back; as I turned to go out, some one isaid, "quick as lightning;" I don't know who said it; Mr. Barrett and the prisoner were the only ones present; when I got back a messenger boy was there.

To Mr. O'Conor—I was engaged the Saturday even ing previous, and went on daty Monday, June 2; this occurred the very next morning; I noticed the prisoner on Monday; he looked as if he had been traveilling, and his boots were custy; he shook hands with Mr. Barrett; I couldn't say what time that was; I was not spoken to out of Court about the kour except at the Coroner's examination; I said it was nearer five than one; I don't remember particularly the time when I carried up the card the next morning; I can't say whether the prisoner was dressed or not; I only saw his face and hands; Mr. Waiworth said nothing to me, but when he went in he turned round and gave me a look, as if he wanted me to leave the room; I suppose he shut the door; when I heard the word, "Oldicer," I did not wait to look who was there; I was gone about the wait to look who was there; I was gone about due that. I saw the prisoner and the messenger together.

The Court heré took a recess.

Examines by W. Rollins—Is a teward in the Sturtevant House; entered on his business at six o'clock

nation.

S. RUSSELL CHILDS,
a physician, who was summoned to attend the deceased by the proprietors of the hotel, testified that he reached the hotel about half-past six o'clock in the morning; went up to room No. 267; found the deceased dead, and assisted in placing him on a bed; made an examination as to the cause of death, and discovered that he had three pistol bullet wounds in his body and a pistol wound in his right arm, shattering it close to the shoulder; saw the prisoner subsequently; prisoner handed to witness a paper (paper identified).

SERGEANT KING,
police seargeant, examined—Saw the prisoner on the 2d of June last; he was arrested at the Sturtevant House on the morning of that day. Witness detailed the conversation he subsequently had with the prisoner in relation to the shooting, the facts of which were testified to by the previous witnesses.

witnesses.

CORONER NELSON W. YOUNG
was the next witness called. He testified to the
holding of the inquest on the body of the deceased;
but, after a few questions, unimportant beyond
the official fact of the inquest being held, nothing
bearing on the shooting was chetted.

The prosecution then rested.

OFENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Beach then arose, and, in presenting the case
to the jury, said he supposed this great and important trial, so rapidly pressed to a conclusion, was
one of the sensational topics of the day. He agreed
with the District Attorney that it was a crime unexampled and without parallel in the annals of our
criminal Courts. No father, with the heart of a
father, neard the announcement without incredunity, uncertainty and with horror. No child, nurexampled and without parallel in the annais of our criminal Courts. No father, with the heart of a father, neard the announcement without increduitty, uncertainty and with horror. No child, nurtured as a child, brought up with care and taught to love and reverence his parent, could read that first announcement without a thrill of horror. No family whose virtuous relations bound them together that were not shocked by all the details so elaborately given in the papers concerning this crime. But, gentlemen of the jury, every true heart said, as your hearts must have spoken to you, that there was a dread and deplorable mystery underlying this event. You could not linagine what that was, and you could not believe that a young lad, without any seeming cause, provocation or motive, would wildly, in the recklessness and depravity of his own nature—as the papers first announced—decoy his father to his ruin, and there shoot him to the death in cold blood. You look upon this young man and the question comes to your hearts, is he a bold and reckless profligate, steeped in iniquity and capable of perpetrating the terrible crime for which he standshere indicted before you! You know better. There are instincts which first prompt, and there are evidences which proclaim the liability to crime in their possession. There are none of these here, he displays none of those. He stands before you in the first flash of early manhood, with no sinful excesses charged to his account, exhibiting none of the sins of practised depravity and guilt, and inin their possession. There are none of these here. He displays none of those. He stands before you in the first flash of early manhood, with no sinful excesses charged to his account, exhibiting none of the sins of practised depravity and guit, and incapable, from the mere impulses of his nature, of having committed this fearful crime. It is my duty to give to you an explanation of all the circumstances that have led to the death of the deceased. I know them well. It happened that my boyhood days were spent in the same village with the father of the deceased, Chancelor Waiworth. It was my native place. I knew the deceased with the murder of his father, who now restsquietly in his grave. He grew up under my observation. I knew his edder brother, his younger sister and all the history of that once distinguished tamily. It is, unhappily for me, my duty to reveal those circumstances in delence of the principal sctor in this deplorable and yet most natural occurrence. You all have heard of Chancelor Waiworth, and it is almost incredible for you to imagine or believe that such a son as the deceased, Mansheld T. Walworth, could have sprung from his loins; and ignive that the painful duty develves upon me to exhibit to you the character of that son. He was the father of this boy (counsel pointed to the prisoner); he was the husband of the sorrowiul and afflicted mother (pointing to Mrs. Walworth); he was the son of him who was called the "Great Chancellor Walworth," and who will be better remembered rather as the fine, charming friend and companion than as the grent and distinguished jurist. You, gentlemen, have beard the opening of the prosecuting counsel, who has presented to you with his accustomed ability all the salient points telling against the prisoner at the bar. But we for the defence will show you a series of letters addressed by the deceased to his wife breathing in every sentence threats and denunciations against her; letters addressed to his father shocking from their irreverence and biasphemy. For years

Mr. Beach, continuing, said:—From the time of his father's death he rarely lived with his samily. In 1870 Mrs. Walworth came to New York, and for a brief period resided with him in a house in which her mother and his stepmother had a life interest. What she suffered during that time no tongue can teil. The wife of the son of the great Chancellor Walworth, herself sprung from a race of which she might well be proud—cultivated and accomplished, nurtured in comfort and comparative luxury—that wife and mother, neglected and forsaken, was exposed to want; night after night compelled to sit in her ione and desolate home without natural support. I present this picture to you, gentlement, to show you the sort of life this lady was forced to lead and to enable you to judge of the natural effect which such family associations would have upon the mind of a young and impressive boy. During these events he was a mere child, but as he grew up he too clearly estimated a father's neglect and a husband's ill treatment; and as he became older and as he stands before you to-day he constituted himself the protector of his mother and the avenger of her wrongs. During ill these years letters were continually addressed to the family by the deceased, fraught with the most malignant threats and breathing the foulest

language and profanity. This son and this mother lived in continual fear and terror of those threats and in daily apprehension of their fulfilment. Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner and you will see in him one whose young life has been oppressed, and whose youthful hopes have been blighted in the very bud. Instead of a youth animated with the aspirations natural to his age, looking forward to a career of honorable distinction, worthy of the two races from which he springs, he presents before you a moody, silent and sbatracted look, bearing and demeaner, which not all the love and fond devotion of a mother has ever changed. There was no maine in his heart against his father—no revengeful feelings to satisfy beyond such as were aroused by the wrongs inflicted on his mother. It was charged that he came to this city premeditating the act which he perpetrated. Gentlemen, this is not so. He came here with some sort of a hope that he could have induced his nather to cease his persecution of his mother, while he with his uncle would have made a trip to Europe. He had known enough of the lather's persecutions of his mother to feel that he ought not to leave her unprotected and without assurance of exemption from insuit and wrong. To secure that object he came to the city, and, gentlemen, you know the result. When we present our side of the case you will conclude that the act which has brought this youthful prisoner to the bar of this Court was the prompting of a son's affection for a neglected and wronged mother.

Mr. Beach concluded a very elequent speech.

wronged mother.

Mr. Beach concluded a very eloquent speech, which visibly affected not only the prisoner and his relatives near him, but the crowded audience who sat out the case during a long session to the adjournment of the court.

The case will be resumed this morning.

### POLICE MATTERS.

Negroes in the Street Cleaning Depart-

At the meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday morning a resolution was passed instructing Commissioner Gardner, Chairman of the Committee on Station Houses, to make an examination of the houses in the neighborhood of the Nineteenth precinct station house for the purpose of ascertaining if extra accommodation for policemen cannot be found in that locality. A petition, signed by nearly three thousand citizens, residents of the Nineteenth ward, has been sent into the Board of Police requesting further protection in that district than is extended to them at present. The precinct is a very large one, and is not now more than half covered by police. For a long time past some of the posts in the district have been four miles in extent. Sometimes zigzag, running into cross streets, and frequently in one continuous line, making it an impossibility for one officer to properly look after more than one-fourth of the property committed to his care. By a law recently passed this precinct was divided into two, but the Police Commissioners have not done anything in the matter for the reason that they have no money to build or buy station houses. They pretend that a further appropriation will be necessary before they can answer

reason that they have no money to build or buy station houses. They pretend that a further appropriation will be necessary before they can answer

THE DEMANDS OF LEGISLATION.

On Monday last filteen men were detailed to the Nineteenth precinct, and sleeping accommodation was found for them in a house adjoining the station house. This is not enough, and the people are still clamoring for extra men. The same state of things exists in the Twenty-ninth and other precincts, but the Commissioners find relief in the assertion that the force is inadequate to meet the demands upon it. According to the present disposition it is certainly not strong enough in dangerons places, but a proper adjustment and management of the men would remedy many of the evils now complained of. There are entirely too many men detailed to easy places through the influence of friends. Officers who should be on the streets doing duty are left lounging in luxurious indolence in departments of but little importance to the public. On Tuesday last five men were taken from the street cleaning service and sent on post. They were detailed on the boats, to look after men making repairs. They will be of much more service in the public thoroughfares looking for theves. They same number of men belonging to the Police Department can be found every day playing cards and amusing themselves around the Quarantine landing. Instead of keeping these men airing their uniforms in Richmond county, would it not be better to send them to the Nineteenth or Twenty-nintly precinct, where they could

EARN THERE MONEY

by aboring for the people? Thieves have not entirely left the city yet. A most daring highway robbery was attempted in Broome street the day before yesterday, and but for the pluck of two lads the sconniders would certainly have secured heavy booty. As it was, they escaped before the police even heard of the affair. If one of those-odicers who are so pleasantly employed watching vessels coming up the bay were on duty on Broome street when this thievery occur he appointed as ciers in the central office. There are several vacancies, and prominent politicians are pushing colored men for piaces. Two of the Commissioners are said to have expressed a desire to have colored men detailed as doormen at their offices, and this will likely be the at their offices, and this will likely be the first step to introduce them into the Department At the session held yesterday the Commissioners decided to hold meetings only on Mondays and Saturdays after the first of July. The Board received a communication from Joseph B. Varuum, Chairman of the City Council of Pointical Reform, in which he proposed to designate suitable election officers and asked for permission to scrutinize the names of those sent to the Commissioners by other parties.

# THE BOGERT MURDER TRIAL

In the trial of Van Winkle Bogert for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, in the Paterson Courts vesterday, Isaac Bogert, William Monks, Mrs. Gatfield (sister of defendant), Josiah G. Bogert (defendneid (sister of defendant), Josian G. Bogert (defendant's father. Rachnel Spear, Margaret Bogert and Samuel Lewis were examined for the defence; but their testimony elicited no new facts. But one more witness is to be examined on the defence, and it is probable the counsel will get into their argument pretty well to-day. It is thought the case will be submitted to the jury to-morrow.

# THE RING FRAUDS.

Arrest of Two More of the Indicted Court House Delinquents-Mr. J. J. Walsh and Mr. George S. Miller Gave Ball Yesterday-The Character of

Two more of the parties against whom indictments have been found for frauds in the building of the Court House were arrested yester-day. The names of these parties are John J. day. The names of these parties are John J. Waish, ex-Court House Commissioner, and George S. Miller, one of the Tammany ring tradesmen. Mr. Walsh is indicted for bribery and conspiracy. The bribery arises in the receipt of five percent of a bill that was entirely fraudulent, alleged to be due to him from the Court House Commissioners. This bill amounted to \$55,664 63. The five per cent was consideration to Walsh for his signature. The bribery, it is stated, will be proved independent of the testimony of Garvey. In the charge of conspiracy Walsh is indicted jointly with Coman and others. The bondsmen for Walsh were Mr. David O'Brien, 190 Washington street, for \$5,000, and Mr. Peter Hickey, 167 East Thirty third street, for \$7,000, for the seven indictments for conspiracy, Miller is charged jointly with others for conspiracy, and after his arrest yesterday Mr. George S. Davids, of the firm of Thaddeus David & Son, became his bail in the sum of \$5,000. There are still eight more persons to be arrested in connection with these frauds.

# NEWARK WATERS YIELDING UP THEIR

Henry Smith, a green grocer of Newark, w. found drowned in the Morris Canal yesterday morning. He left home on Wednesday at three morning. He left home on Wednesday at three o'clock, and his wife saw nothing more of him alive. He had not, she declares, been drinking, but must have accidentally fallen into the canal. D. Parks, of Whitehouse, in Hunterdon county, was also found drowned yesterday morning in the Passaic River, near the Newsk and New York Railroad bridge. When he left home he had \$75. When found his pockets were empty, however, Nobody took the money; that is to say, nobody knows who took it. Dead men were never known to be robbed in New Jersey.

# COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.
From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest. \$12,956 Prom assessments for street openings and in-provenents and interest. \$12,956

Prom arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest. 15,837

From market rents and fees and interest on bond and mortgage. 1,017

and mortgage.

BURRAU OF WATER REGISTER.

Prom Croton water renu.

MAYOR'S SECOND MARSHAL.

From licenses.

# THE COURTS.

THE WALKILL NATIONAL BANK.

Trial of Ex-President Graham, for Embezzlement, to Take Place in October.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

Case of the Late Cashier, Taintor-Motion of for Postponement of the Trial-Decision Reserved.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN AND BLOOD.

Progress of Their Trial in the United States District Court-Cnly Eight Jurors Obtained Another Panel Ordered.

### BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, George C. Clarke, Frederick Fisher, L. M. Ferris, Jr.; Thomas W. Pearsall, Howard Potter and Edmund A. Smith were ordered by Judge Blatchford to be fined \$250 each ally summoned.

The trial of Woodhull, Claffin and Blood, who are in-

dicted for sending obscene publications through the mails, was resumed yesterday in the United States Cir-cuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. More than two hours panel of 300 names to be made out, returnable to-day at Due o'clock, to which hour the case stands adjourned.
Yesterday Edwin C. B. Garsia, Consul General of Uru-

guay, was arrested and brought before Commiss Bets on a charge of having committed perjury in a suit commenced against him by Nathaniel McKay in regard to the building of a steam vessel for a South American company and the money that was to be paid on account of the construction of said steamer. The defendant was In the United States District Court yesterday caplas

as issued in a suit instituted against William Foster Shaffer, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Charles Knowlton Hawkes and Franklin J. Pratt, as sureties on the bond of Perry Fuller, formerly Collector of Customs at New Orleans, to recover \$75,000, the amount for which they became sureties. The bond was filed September 9, 1868, and the capias is to hold the defendants to appear and defend

the suit on the 1st of July.

The trial of William M. Graham, ex-Senator and exPresident of the Walkill National Bank, who is indicted in the United States Circuit Court for embezzling \$400,000 of the funds of the bank, was fixed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to take place in October. The Court refused to reduce his bail, which is fixed at

A motion was made yesterday in the United State Circuit court by counsel on behalf of F. L. Taintor to postpone his trial on the ground of the absence of important and material witnesses. Taintor is indicted fo embezzling \$400,000, the property of the Atlantic National Bank. Judge Benedict will render his decision upon the

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Benedict opened the June Criminal Term of the United States Circuit Court yesterday at the new court room. 27 Chambers street.

used to recognize any excuse except old age, military service or sickness. One gentleman said that if he served as a juror his employers would discharge him. To this remark the Judge repliced:—"I cannot dispense with your attendance. You will have to serve, and if those by whom you are employed discharge you for performing public duty report the matter to me, and I will see after them."

The Case of Simon Donau-Motion to Quash the Indictment. nas Harland, counsel for Simon Donau, moved to quash certain counts in the indictment, which charges to quast certain counts in the indictment, which charges Donau with conspiracy to defraud the government out of the tax on a quantity of whiskey manufactured at the Spring Valley Distillery.

Mr. Bliss, United vlates District Attorney, asked that the motion be allowed to stand over for a little while, and te this request Mr. Harland consented.

The Walkill National Bank Case.

The defendant, William M. Graham, ex-Senator and ex-President of the Walkill National Bank, is indicted for embezzling about one hundred thousand dollars, th

embezzling about one hundred thousand dollars, the property of that establishment. Mr. Graham's counsel, Mr. William Fullerton, moved to postpone the trial, stating that he had not had sufficient time to examine the books of the bank.

Judge Benedict observed that he had no wish whatever to compel Mr. Graham to go to trial under any circumstances that would be unjust or severe.

Mr. Bliss consented to put the trial over until the ques-

# F. L. Taintor, late eashier of the Atlantic National Bank, is indicted for embezzling \$400,000, funds belonging

Ex-Mayor Hall, of counsel for Taintor, moved to put the ease over for the term. He said they expected to make it appear that the prisoner speculated with the funds of the Atlantic Bank in order to make up some decembers in its according to the special to the countries of the trial would be innoestible for them to to the trial without the benefit of Mr. Raynor's evidence. Besides this, Mr. Burrill, one of Taintor's counsel, was also away in Europe, and he Mr. Hall had but recently been engaged in the case. Under these circumstances he felt convinced that he could notice on without the assistance of Mr. Burrill. The present physical condition of Taintor was such that he (Mr. Hall) could not hold a consultation with him in an intelligent manner.

Judge Benedict—We had a full discussion about Taintor's physical condition at the last term of the Court, and the absence of the counsel now cannot be looked upon by the Court as a sufficient excuse for postponing the trial. If excusse of this kind were to prevail, no one would be tried. I desire to hear what Mr. Bliss has to say in regard to the matter of the alleged absent witness.

Mr. John Sherwood, also of counsel for Taintor, informed the Court that the President of the Atlantic National Bank, Mr. Southworth, had gone out of the State of New York in order to ayout appearing as a wintess in the case, without the testimony of Mr. Southworth.

Mr. Bliss was beard in reply. He argued that the knowledge of the officers of the bank as to what Taintor was doing with the money did not exculpate him. He demanded an immediate trial of the case.

Junge Benedict reserved till to-day his judgment upon the point as to whether the case is to be put off for the term.

Graham's Bail-His Trial to take Place

in October.
The Court refused to reduce the bail of Mr. Graham, Indicted for embezzling the funds or the Wallkill Bank; and his trial was fixed to take place in the October term. His ball remains at \$25,000. The Spring Valley Distillery-Case of

Mr. Harland entered into a long argument in reference to the indictment against Simon Donan. He argued against mine out of sixteen counts of the indictment. The question was whether these counts properly alleged that bonan illegally removed or aided illegally in the removal or whiskey from a bonded warehouse.

Mr. Purdy, for the government, defended the indictment.

The Court reserved its decision and adjourned till to-day. Simon Donan.

# WOODHULL, CLAFLIN AND BLOOD.

The Jury Still Incomplete-A New Panel of Three Hundred Ordered-Absent Jurors Fined.

Jurors Fined.

The trial of Woodhull, Claffin and Blood, who are indicted for sending obscene publications through the mails, to witt-copies of Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly—containing severe animadversions upon the moral character of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Luther C. Challia, was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court. before Judge Blatchford.

Mr. Brooke, Mr. Jordan and Mr. McKinley appeared as counsel for the desendants and Mr. McKinley appeared as counsel for the desendants and Mr. McKinley appeared as counsel for the desendants and Mr. McKinley appeared as counsel for the progress of the proceedings made frequent suggestions to Mr. Brooke, their leading lawyer.

The court room was much more crowded than on the first day of the trial, but this was owing to the large number of jurors who attended and who sat in the places usually allotted to spectators.

Shortly after eleven octock Judge Blatchford took his seat on the bench, and Mr. John V. Keefe, the Assistant The Court ordered a fine of \$250 to be imposed on the absentee jurors.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. Important to Bankers, Brokers and Bondholders.

Bondholders.

Before Judge Brady.

James H. Taylor va William A. Guest.—The plaintiff placed with his brokers, Scott, Strong & Co., in November, 1871, \$110,000 of the Jefferson Railroad bonds, directing them to sell them at the best market rate. The bonds had no quotable market rate, and Scott, Strong & Co. sent word to defendant—a broker—that they had the bonds for sale. One Potter J. Thomas called on Scott, Strong & Co., to obtain the particulars, and they asked him to get a purchaser. Shortly after Thomas called on

Scott, Strong & Co. with a letter from defendant, in which he offered sixty per cent for the bonds, and Thomas remarked it was the best price obtainable. Scott, Strong & Co., reiving on Thomas' statement, accepted in writing Guest's offer and delivered him the bonds, receiving desendants check therefor for \$60.00 A month afterward Mr. Scott discovered, that at the time Thomas had told the Scott discovered that at the time Thomas had told the state that at the time Thomas had told the scott discovered that at the time Thomas had told the scott discovered that at the time Thomas had told the scott discovered that at the time Thomas had told the scott discovered that at the time Thomas had told the scott strong acceptable to scott discovered that at the time Thomas was not been concerned that the seventy-five per cent, soot, strong acceptable to the seventy-five per cent, which discovered the statements were unauthorized by him. His books were produced, and it appeared therefrom that he divided certain profits with Thomas. The Court decided that, as Guest had received and charged no commission, but had openly but in his own name and given his own checks for the purchase primate and the whole case was argued before the full bench by Mr. H. S. Bennett to planntiff, and by Mr. Wastilo Hutchings for defendant. They reversed the ludgment in the following claborate opinion of Judge Brady, in which many interesting questions that constantly arise between brokers are decided:—

leennett or pianniff, and by Mr. Wallo Hutchings for defendant. They reversed the ludgment in the following claborate opinion of Judge Brady, in which many interesting questions that constantly arise between brokers are decided:

The evidence in this case establishes the facts that Mr. Scott sent to the detentant's office to say that his firm held the bonds and wanted to sell them or to find a purchaser for them; that in response Mr. Homas called and was advised by Mr. Scott that he wanted him to sell the bonds for the best price he could; that Thomas had previously acted for the detendant in transactions of a similar character; that Thomas and the defendant obtained an other of sevenly-five per cent for the bonds; that subsequently thomas went to Mr. Scott and sand that skity per cent was the best price he could obtain; that Mr. Scott mads accorded the bid, and that the defendant gave Brakes in the first of the could obtain; that Mr. Scott matty accorded the bid, and that the defendant gave Brakes in the season of the amount of the price of both purchases. It is not that the thomas has been affected to the first of the could obtain that the bonds has been affected to the first of the could obtain that the bonds has been affected to the first of the could obtain to the bonds. The referred finds that Thomas made this representation, but adds that it was done without the knowledge of and without any express direction or authority of or from the defendant. It is not questioned, indeed it cannot be, that the defendant reaped the benefit of such representation. He gave the checks for the bonds knowing that he had a purchaser who stool ready to pay him filteen per cent advance, and whom he had secured prior to the purchase. The fact that Thomas represented him and that he knew it, the checks for the bonds knowing that he had a purchaser who stool ready to pay him filteen per cent advance, and whom he had secured prior to the purchase. The fact that Thomas represented him and that he knew it, the fact that thomas repr

### MARINE COURT-PART 3.

Wild-Cat Lands and Arkansas Bonds. Before Judge Curtis.

Samuel C. Barr vs. Henry C. Williams et al.—This ac tion was brought to recover \$500 as broker's commissions It appeared that the defendants had a number of bonds given by the Arkansas Railroad Company, for sale Plaintiff induced them to sell them to one banker, do Plaintiff induced them to sell them to one banker, defendants receiving, among other considerations, a noto and a lot of "wild-cat" land in the State of Arkansas, which was something like the lovely spot called Eden mentioned in "Martin Chuzzlewit." The defendants swore that Barr was to receive no commissions until the note was paid. The note was never satisfied. Barr swore that he was to receive the commissions as soon as the transaction was consummated. Barr was what is known as a "curb broker," having no seat in the Stock Exchange. The jury did not believe Barr, for they found a verdict for defendants.

#### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. A Case of Miscegenation. Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the Court yesterday Assistant District Attorney Russell placed at the bar Edward Tilghman and Susannah Tilghman, who were charged with steal ing a gold watch, worth \$100, and a clock valued at \$50 4th of April, the property of George H. Brown, 613 on the 4th of April, the property of George H. Brown, 613 Fifth avenue. Mr. Russell stated that the female was the wite of the male prisoner, and, as she could not be convicted ou the testinouv, he moved for her discharge. The motion was granted by its Honor. Ever ward pleaded guilty and was remanded to state the tward pleaded of these prisoners at the bar created quite a good-looking arising from the fact that Edward was a good-looking and genteelly dressed colored man, while the damsel was a white woman. In point of physical beauty Edward had the best of it.

A Notorious Burglar Sent to the State

Prison for Ten Years.

The first case tried by the jury was a charge of burglary in the second degree made against Michael Kennedy. On the afternoon of the 7th of this month the basement door of the dwelling house of Charles Hellman, 11th street, near Fourth avenue, was forced and a pistol and about thirty deliars worth of jewelry stolen. Two little girls positively identified kennedy as the man whom they saw on the basement stoop. The scnlor Mr. Weller's favorite mode of lega warriare was resorted to by Mr. Hummel, who defende Kennedy. To support the "halibi," the old mother and another of the prisoner and an old woman name. Kennedy. To support the "halibi," the old mother and aughter of the prisoner and an old woman name Mack were called, and swore that the accused was a home the whole of the dav, but the fact came out the Keanedy's "shanty" was only two blocks from Mr. Her man's house. The jury, after deliberating a few moment rendered a verdiet of "guilty." Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, said that Kenedy had as bad a reputation among the police offices as any tan who was ever brought before him. He prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for ten yes.

James H. Drake, against whom were three chars, pleaded guitty to one indictment charging nim with gery in the third degree. On the 9th of June he pressed a check for \$250 on the 8th Nicholas Bank, purports to a check for \$250 on the 8th Nicholas Bank, purports to a check for \$250 on the 8th Nicholas Bank, purports to a check for \$250 on the 8th Nicholas Bank, purports to a check for \$250 on the 8th Nicholas Bank, purports to a check for \$250 on the 8th Nicholas Bank, purports to be a forgery. gery in the third degree. On the 9th of June he presses a check for \$250 on the 8t. Nicholas Bank, purporty to have been drawn by Colgate & Co. and signed by firy Levy, which turned out to be a lorgery. Drakewas remanded for sentence.

The next case was a charge of felonious assar preferred against Edward Latuley, which proved be more interesting than these cases usually a remove interesting than these cases usually a remove the sentence of the complantant was a young woman named Embeth Bleoo, the daughter of Robert B. Van Brunt, a creener living in Bank street. From her statement it greated that she had been married to Mr. Bleoo, and halse representations made by Lafuley she was juded to believe that she was diverced from Back on consented to marry Lafuley a year-say in the larger of the Larceny.

James Duffy, who, on the 15th inst., stole diver watch and chain, worth \$17.50, from William (sey, pleaded guilty to an attempt at petty larceny from the person. He was sent to the Penilentiary for two 'stalling three Charles Smith, who was charged with stealing three lace sacques from Bennett Williams of the 16th inst., plea, ed guilty to petty larceny. He was sent to the Penilentiary for six months on this plea and also for six months upon another plea of petty laceny.

# COURT CALENDARS-TS DAY.

#### TIRED OF LIFE. A Young Man Shoots Himself-Poverty

the Supposed Cause. some time past Henry Giest, a young Ger-

man, twenty-one years of age, by occupation a lithographer, has occupied apartments at 122 Forsth street. Business was not good with Glest; and, inasmuch as his expenses far exceeded his income, ne became despondent to an unusual degree. He owed money for room rent and other things necessary for his comfort and convenience, for which payment was persistently urged; but he could not satisfy his creditors, and in the emergency knew not what to do. Mr. Glest wrote to his brother in Memphis, Tenn., for pecuniary aid, which, however, he failed to receive. Yesterday morning the young man seemed almost on the verge of despair; and finally concluded death was preferable to such a life of misory. After writing on a slip of paper, "Better end without trouble than trouble without end. I am tired of life and prefer to live no longer," Henry placed the muzzle of a heavily loaded revolver to his left breast and discharged it. He fell back on the floor and in a few moments was a corpse. Coroner Keenan was nouffed to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was unmarried and had no relatives in this country except a brother. man, twenty-one years of age, by occupation a

# OLD HARVARD

The University Crew for the Contest at Springfield in Training-Improvements on the Old System-The Contestants, Their Weights and Appearance-The Freshman Crew at Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21, 1873. "Harvard, of course, is the favorite!" remarked a student at Williamstown a few days since. This is generally believed among the oarsmen now training for the University race for cup and colors. Harvard has a great name for rowing, justly earned perhaps, during her untinching contests ranging over a period of twenty years, but the general lack of authentic intelligence concerning several other crews renders it necessary to exercise prudence before coming to a decision on the point of superiority. Here the nearest approximation to the stroke of the London Rowing Club is practised, and this year the crew selected to enter at Springfield have made remarkable progress in training. No professional instructor has been employed, W. C. Sanger, of the class of '74, an active, intelligent student, having so far acted as coach with considerable effect. The officers of the Harvard University Boat Club for 1873 are:-

President—Wendell Goodwin.
Vice President—H. S. Morse.
Treasurer—Lester W. Clark.
Secretary—J. J. Minot.
The Executive Committee is formed of the same

gentlemen, having Richard H. Dana at their head. DISTING THE CREW.

Among the improvements perceptible here this year is the method of training the crew, and every student of these classic halls appears delighted at the prospect of success for Old Barvard. Hitherto it has been the custom to diet the men in violation of every known law of nature, giving them for weeks together the proverbial beef, bread and potatoes. All green vegetables were strictly forbidden, and the great wonder is that, with such food and exercise of the most trying description, Harvard has not killed more men than she has. Now she is more liberal and certainly more judicious. This year the training menu is quite extensive, and as it is quite a revolution of the system and may be of importance to other bodies, I will give it as prescribed by the rules now in force here. The crew rise at about seven o'clock, and, without taking the morning run in vogue in England during training season, a quiet stroll of a few minutes is allowed either before or after breakfast. For breakfast, broiled meat, beefsteak, mutton chop. chickens, eggs in all styles, bread and butter, oatmeal, cracked wheat, boiled hominy or rice, two cups of tea or cocoa and several glasses of milk, strawberries and bananas are allowed. At dinner there are all kinds of joints, but no condiment except mustard and vinegar. Tomatoes, asparagus, spinach, cooked celery, lettuce and old potatoes may be eaten, while the dessert of ordinary dried fruits, cherries, figs, &c., can also be had to finish up with. For tea or supper quite a liberal bill of fare is provided. Under these conditions the crew appear to thrive and work well. Another feature of the present management is that each man is leit more to himself, the old idea of constant supervision by day and night being abandoned. The course over which the men row on the Cambridge River, though not exactly straight, is a very fair one. Their boathouse and foat are in the rear of Stickney's lumber yard, very near the University, and conveniently situated. The men meet during fine weather at about ten o'clock in the morning for a row of about two miles. The remainder of the day's rowing, averaging about six and a half miles daily, is performed in the evening. Yesterday being Class Day, and to-day being set apart for sea bathing and recreation generally, there has been no exercise. I have merely mentioned these details in order that the work of training may be the better understood.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW

are certainly fine, handsome young men, whose names are as follows:—

1. Richard H. Dana, '74, Boston; weight, 147 pounds; height, 5 feet 9% inches; age 22; stroke.

2. Daniel Bacon, '76, of Jamanica Plain, Mass.; age, 19; height, 5 feet 9% inches; weight, 155 pounds.

3. Wendell Goodwin, '74, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; age, 19; height, 6 feet ½ inch: weight, 157 pounds.

4. H. L. Morse, '74, of Boston; age 21; height 5 feet 11% inches; weight, 145 pounds.

5. Tucker Daiand, '73, of Boston; age 21; height, 6 feet 19 inches; weight, 140 pounds.

6. A. L. Devens, '74, bow, of Cambridge, age 19; height, 5 feet 9% inches; weight, 140 pounds.

7. Height, 5 feet 9% inches; weight, 140 pounds.

8. These weights, 1 am inclined to beliefy fair, taken under circumstances that were at the boat as I think that with the clothing we the crew will average 156 pounds. An to all who Dana, Goodwin and Morse are len improved in saw last year's race, and areer's work. Dana style and strength by their tike Lyman, but has in the boat looks very muer. Bacon is a freshnot had to finish up with. For tea or supper quite a liberal bill of fare is provided. Under these condi-

ering that this second freshman who has ever honor of being Liversity crew. Loring being the rowed with a 1 pevens are both men who have first. Dalian crews and are doing well, the latter rowed in cis. Oys the reputation of steering a first especially gloys are the consideration of t

site of the truth. When it was first talked of the feeling was that it must be a good thing, but that it

REQUIRED LONG PRACTICE,
and that it would be much harder to make a crew work together with it than in the old way. But there seems to be only one way to use it to advantage, and men fall into that way very easily, it should be used mainly on the "recover." and enables a man to get an extended reach without the long body-swing which the old stroke necessitated. The recovery is done mostly with the arms and legs, and the oarsman has more power to spare for the beginning, which should be sharper and harder. If possible, than in the old stroke necessitated. The recovery is done mostly with the arms and legs, and the oarsman has more power to spare for the beginning, which should be sharper and harder. If possible, than in the old style. The men look well and seem to do their work with an earnestness which could hardly be said to characterize them last year. One looks in vain for any men like Loring, Watson, Simmons or Lyman; but those men were exceptions, and are not to be found in every crew. On the whole their appearance is promising, and, barring accidents, will probably show very near the front in the race. They will row in a snell built by Blakey.

Boating and politics are the two great themes of the moment. Harvard boys are full of enthusiasm just now getting stamps together for the race pools. Ben Butler's determination to rule the destinies of Massachusetts after Washburn slides out has set the young Grantites in ecstacles, and a professor of political note informed me to-day that the majority of his boys like the General "muchly." Of course Ben will give a triffe towards the expenses at Springfield, so that the old bond can be the more easily strengthened.

The freshmen are also workingwith a will. They take their morning and evening rowing regularly, and practice on the same principle as the University six. The crew will average somewhere near 147 pounds. The crew will average somewhere near 147 pound

The bodies of Adolph Towmand and Nichola Kindel were found in Newtown Creek, near Calvary Cemetery, vesterday. On Saturday last they hired a sailboat from Albert Mills, at the Penny Bridge boat house, and on Sunday the boat was found bottom up. Mr. Mills did not know what had become of the young men until he found their bodies yesterday. He thinks that they were intoxicated when they hired the boat, but forgot the fact that it is at least a moral delinquency to entrust drunken men with saliboats on Newtown Creek,